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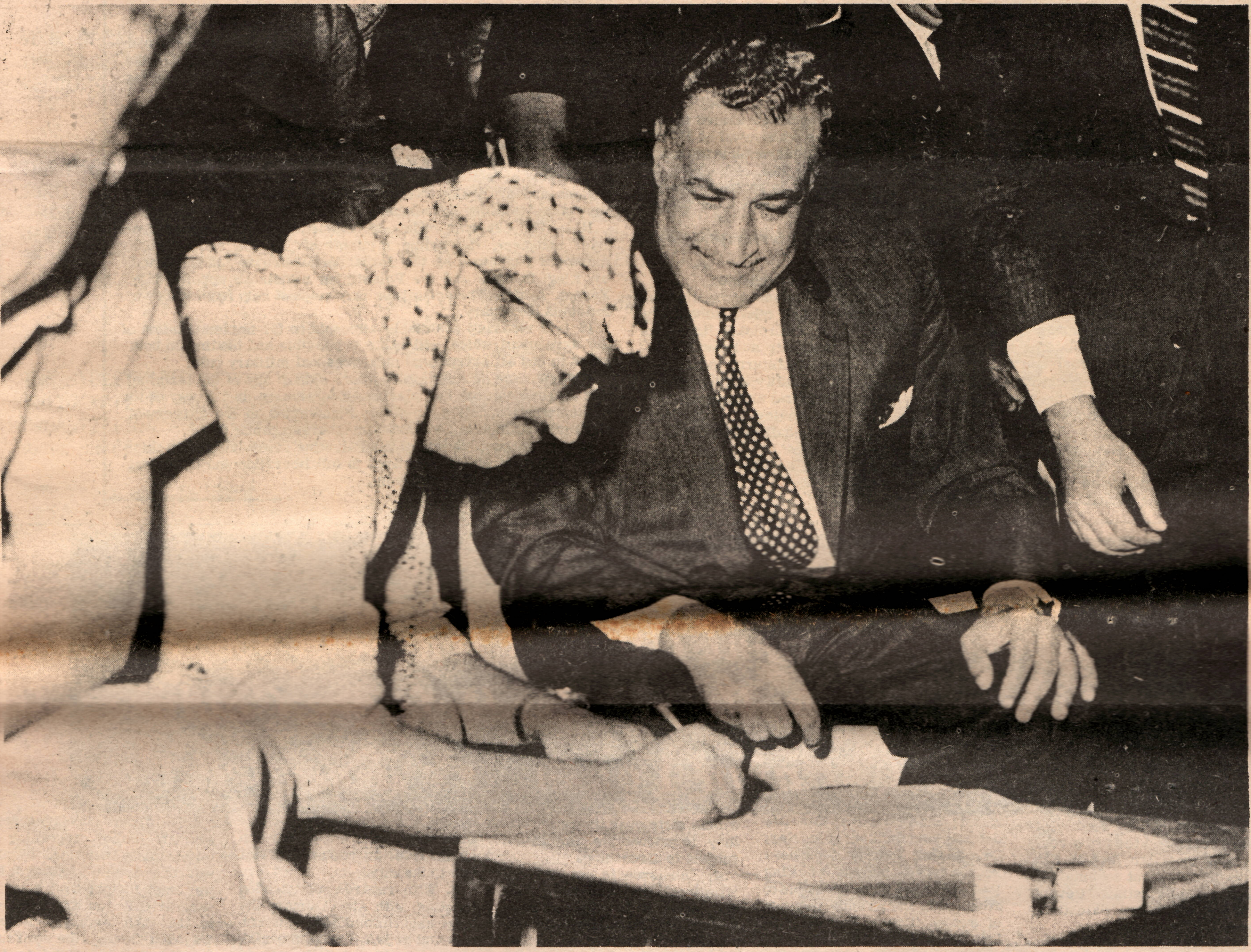


Nasser is dead.

His last signature was inscribed on an agreement intended to end the human carnage and genocide in Jordan.

The last task with which he crowned his lifetime struggle was to get the Arab heads of state together in Cairo to shoulder their responsibility in redeeming an Arab country, in protecting an Arab revolution and in sparing Arab blood from being shed at Arab hands.

In so doing, he exhausted himself. He rather immolated himself to help the Arabs redress their harms in Jordan rather than wail their loss.

This summarizes Nasser's life -- a life marked by relentless labor and complete dedication for the Arabs and their cause.

When Britain, France and Israel invaded and occupied Egypt's Sinai peninsula and a number of Egyptian towns along the Suez Canal in 1956, Nasser stood amidst the masses in Cairo to pledge: "We shall not surrender...we shall resist from house to house... from street to street."

Evacuation of the Tripartite Aggression troops from Egypt spurred Nasser to continue leading the masses in their struggle against exploitation and colonialism. He sought to liberate and protect an area which world imperialism had beset with fragmentation, capitalist interests and a military base.

The confrontation task was too formidable to be assumed by a leader alone, by one movement only, and even by one generation . Nasser paid the price of this struggle from his nerves, his health and his life-span.

From the setbacks and defeats sustained by the Arab nation in its bitter struggle against world imperialism and its base in the area emerged new revolutionary trends, with the Palestinian Revolution in the vanguard.

The Palestinian Revolution set forth with the avowed intention of rejecting capitulation and with the unflinching conviction that if the onslaught of the strong against the weak is tantamount to oppression and if the onslaught of two equals against each others engenders struggle, the onslaught of the weak against the strong alone constitutes a revolution.

No doubt, differences of opinion and over the means of struggle emerged lately between the new revolutionary trends and the Nasserite leadership, particularly in the wake of the latter's acceptance of the Rogers Plan.

But even then, Nasser was perhaps the only Arab leader to realize fully why the adolescents who heard him vow in 1956: "We shall not surrender...we shall resist from house to house...from street to street" have found it their right and their duty to struggle for this pledge in their adulthood.

Who, then, said Nasser is dead ?

And who, then, said the Arabs should condole one another ?

Unofficial Text of Agreement

'Main Aim to Spare Arab Bloodshed in Jordan'

CAIRO, Sept. 28 (R) -- The following is the unofficial text of the agreement signed here last night by nine Arab countries and Palestine commando leader Yasser Arafat to end the bitter conflict.

TEXT

To spare Arab bloodshed in Jordan in the last ten days, and to guarantee the safety of the Arab nation from imperialist conspiracies and to achieve stability in brotherly Jordan which has been torn apart by agony and pains, the Arab kings and heads of state meeting in Cairo have agreed on the following:

1 — Ending all military operations by the Jordanian armed forces and Palestine resistance forces immediately and the cessation of all military movements and propaganda campaigns contradicting the objectives of this accord.

2 — The prompt withdrawal of all Jordanian armed forces from Amman to their usual bases and the withdrawal of all resistance forces from Amman and their redeployment in positions fit for commando operations.

3 -- The city of Irbid and other cities are to return to the previous military and civilian situation existing before the recent events.

4 — Security authorities will undertake to preserve peace under the civilian administration.

5 -- Release of detainees by both sides immediately.

6 — The formation of a supreme follow-up committee for the implementation of this agreement and other subsidiary agreements emanating from it, and to coordinate its action and relations between the Jordanian authority and the Palestine resistance until peace and the situation returns to normal. This committee has the right and responsibility to recommend what it deems fit in practical and procedural arrangements to guarantee the return of amity and normalcy for all sides.

7 -- The supreme follow-up committee shall form three subsidiary offices under its authority as follows:

A -- A military office to administer all military affairs for the implementation of the agreement.

B -- A civilian office in charge of civilian affairs which are of importance to relations other than military.

C -- A relief and assistance office to supervise the distribution of aid arriving from Arab countries and others for the relief of the wounded and needy.

8-- The supreme committee shall prepare and conclude an agreement, binding on both sides, which will guarantee the continuation of military action and respect the sovereignty of the state within the limits of the law with necessary exceptions for commando action.

9 -- The decisions taken by the supreme follow-up committee are fully and completely binding on both sides.

10 -- The committee shall exercise its duties referred to previously immediately and shall submit reports to the Arab kings and heads of state from time to time on its mission and decisions and shall also report on the progress and adherence of the two sides to the agreement.

11 -- The supreme follow up committee shall be formed from Bahi Ladgham, the prime minister of Tunisia, and two other members representing the Jordanian auhorities and appointed by King Hussein and the Palestinian resistance appointed by Yasser Arafat. The committee may request help from whoever it deems necessary.

12 -- Preparing a suitable atmosphere for implementation of the agreement which will make it possible and binding on both sides to end all exceptional measures and military rule.

13 —. In case of violation by either side of any of the terms of this agreement or the placing of obstacles in the way of its implementation, all Arab states signatories to the agreement shall take collective and unified measures against it.

14 -- The consolidation of the Palestine revolution and backing it until it achieves its objectives in full liberation and the defeat of the aggressive Israeli enemy.

AT PRESS CONFERENCE:

Sudanese President Unveils Hussein's Crime; Artillery Shells Hospitals, Refugee Camps; 14,000 Palestinian Youth Are Rounded Up

Sudan's President Jaafar Numeiry disclosed to a press conference in Cairo Sept.26 King Hussein's flagrant scheme to liquidate the Palestinian Revolution and the entire Palestinian population in Jordan.

Gen. Numeiry, who led the Arab peace mission to Amman, said his peace team had unequivocal evidence indicating Hussein's regime was bent on continuing the massacre on behalf of Israel and the United States.

He revealed that 14,000 Palestinians were rounded up in Jordan by Hussein's royal troops for no other reason than their ability to carry arms. He described how Hussein's tanks shelled hospitals, massacred women and children and fired on his own mission in Amman.

Following is the full text of Numeiry's communique to the press conference, which actually constitutes an historical document:

On our return from Amman last night (Sept.25), I presented, on the mission's behalf, to the (Arab) heads of state a detailed report depicting a true image of conditions in Jordan and describing what our mission undertook there. After the kings and presidents had heard this report, they decided that, together with the other members of the delegation, I would hold this press conference to relay to you, on their behalf, the details of the said report as well as what the kings and presidents decided to add to it.

I had the honor of heading the (Arab peace) delegation which comprised: Hussein Shafe'i, member of the Higher Executive Committee of the Arab Socialist Union; Al-Bahi Al-Adgham, Tunisia's prime minister; Saad Abdallah, Kuwait's defense and interior minister; **Dr. Rashad Pharaon, the personal representative of King Feisal,** who has not been able to attend this conference because of sudden illness; Farouk Abou Issa, Sudan's foreign minister; and Gen. Mohammad Sadek, the UAR chief of staff.

The delegation arrived in Amman at 7 p.m. and immediately called on King Hussein.

At the onset of the meeting, I informed him of the mission's authorities, emphasizing that Jordan did not abide by the ceasefire we had agreed upon with him and that the mission returned promptly to Amman to sound out his view. I indicated to him that one of our functions was to contact Abu Ammar (PLO chief executive and Fateh's official spokesman), which we were unable to do during our first trip to Amman in the wake of the first session of the Cairo Conference of the Arab heads of state.

After that, I gave the opportunity to my colleagues to express their views and make their own comments. All of them took the floor. We all agreed on the following:

1. That the conference of the (Arab) heads of state was still in session in Cairo and that the mission will not return (to Cairo) except with specific results binding both parties and reassuring both the conferees as well as the Arab masses.

2. The need to stop fighting, even for a specific period which would give the opportunity to all to acquaint themselves with the facts -- particularly that the number of deaths is estimated at between 10 and 15 thousands.

3. The sovereignty of the Jordanian state over its own territory is undeniable and is not **subject to discussion.**

4. The issue is not a constitutional one concerning Jordan alone. It is rather an historical and humanitarian responsibility affecting the whole Arab nation.

5. The escalation of bloody events in Jordan is increasing national and international beliefs that the agreement we reached was motivated by either temptation or a desire to pressure persons who were held prisoners.

6. Meeting Yasser Arafat is an urgent necessity under these tragic circumstances and agreement with him would be tantamount to agreement with the genuine commando abhoring infiltrators and suspects in the ranks of the resistance.

7. King Hussein has to issue a statement, reiterating the full and immediate adherence of the Jordanian Armed Forces to the ceasefire.

HUSSEIN'S VIEW

At this point, I would like to summarize King Hussein's view as follows:

L. There are non-commando elements who wish to destroy this country. They are elements planted in the commando movement. There are reports about the influx (into Jordan) of trucks loaded with fedayeen. Both Syria and Iraq are launching vehement radio campaigns against us from their respective stations.

2. The Northern areas of Jordan are occupied, particularly Irbid, which is Jordan's second city as well as the backbone of the country's agricultural wealth. Amman is completely secure. There is nothing in it except a few pockets of resistance which we are trying to mop up in order to restore normal life to the city.

3. With regards our intended meeting with Abu Ammar, the king said this didn't concern him and he left it up to the mission to decide what it wants to do. He said he had no objection to authorize the broadcasting of a message (to Abu Ammar) through the radio station. He said he held Yasser Arafat fully responsible for all what had taken place. Concerning threats to Arafat's life, he said they were not unfounded. He concluded by telling the mission: "Try to exert all efforts but I shall implement the decisions I have taken." He repeated this sentence three times.

CONTACTS WITH ABU AMMAR

The mission set-up its headquarters at the UAR Embassy (in Amman), making use of the radio and wireless stations to receive Yasser Arafat's answer.

Yasser Arafat's answer came around 11:30 p.m., setting the meeting time for 1 a.m. and the meeting place at Jebel Waybdeh. The message sent to Brother Arafat read:

"Struggling Brother Yasser Arafat,

In my name and on behalf of the delegation which arrived in Amman tonight, I beg of you to suggest to us, through any available means, how we can contact you and the place and time of the meeting. Since the matter is important and urgent, please act immediately. I repeat: immediately. Thank you."

Arafat's answer came as follows:

"Brother President Jaafar Mohammad Numeiry:

I heard your message through Amman Radio concerning an immmediate meeting. In answer to your plea, I suggest that we meet tonight by 1 a.m. We suggest that you arrive by car to the UAR embassy in Jebel Waybdeh through the road linking the Caravan Hotel to Alya School. An emissary will meet you there and accompany you to the meeting place. We have instructed Palestinian revolutionaries to ceasefire. We have insisted on that. I hope you will insist on the other party to observe a ceasefire in Jebel Waybdeh. Until we meet,

Your Brother
Yasser Arafat"

After that, I contacted King Hussein and asked him to provide us with cars to transport us to the rendez-vous point. I asked him to secure a ceasefire in the meeting area -- particularly that Arafat had asked for this in his message while emphasizing that his own men would not fire under any condition that night in Jebel Waybdeh.

The king stalled. He did not keep his word about providing us with transportation. Nor did a high-ranking officer in his armed forces whom I had asked to accompany us. This held us until 2:15 a.m. and prompted me to postpone the meeting with Abu Ammar until between 2 and 2:30 a.m. instead of 1 a.m. We even thought of cancelling the meeting altogether for fear on his life, particularly that we had learned that the meeting area would be shelled (by Hussein's troops) at 5 a.m. The cars finally arrived and we decided to go.

We reached the rendez-vous

(Continued next page)

place at about 3 a.m.

Earlier, we (the delegates) had discussed our approach to Abu Ammar and agreed on the following:

1. That we should sound him out about the ceasefire and its terms and whether he intended to stay in Amman or wished to accompany us to Cairo.

2. That should a ceasefire be agreed upon, we would endeavor to pull out the army and the fedayeen from the city.

3. That we should sound him out on the question of medical and food supplies as well as the formation of a committee to supervise distribution of same.

MEETING ABU AMMAR

We started our meeting with Abu Ammar by discussing the above. Some members of the (peace) delegation also took the floor before Abu Ammar was given the opportunity to speak.

When Abu Ammar spoke, it was evident that he was extremely upset by the tragedy.

ABU AMMAR REVEALS FACTS ABOUT THE PLOT

I shall summarize what he said as follows:

1. The crackdown was barbaric and savage-like. It was similar to what happened in Karbala (Iraq, several centuries ago). Complete liquidation of the Palestinian people is being attempted. Casualties tot up to 25,000 and there are no 25,000 commandos.

2. The Amman authorities had evacuated Jordanians from the city before the crackdown. They subsequently besieged it with three regiments of about 74,000 troops -- most of which were pulled back to Amman from the frontline (with Israel). He said: "while you were conferring with him (Hussein) in Hummar... the house where I was staying was being shelled."

3. One hour after signature of the (13 point) agreement with the 5-man Arab League Reconciliation Commission (in mid-September), the Rifai cabinet was toppled and a military cabinet set up.

4. The first thing we were asked to do by the monarch's military government was to turn in our arms. Abu Ammar commented on this saying: "In 1948, we were deceived and we turned in our arms. This time we shall not relinquish our arms. We shall fight from house to house."

5. This is a conspiracy and we have evidence today that the king has brought in a new brigade to attack Jebel el-Hasheme.

6. Fourteen thousand young men (Palestinians) were rounded up from their houses only for being young and able to carry arms -- although they didn't have any arms. The army then proceeded to rape our women and loot the stores.

7. All that I ask for is a 48-hour ceasefire to bury the dead but, I bet you, you will not be able to arrange for that because this is a planned scheme. Anyway, I would agree to such a ceasefire and I guarantee that we will implement it immediately and fully on condition that the other party does the same.

The Red Cross asked for a 24-hour truce, I agree to that. I also agree that the army and commandos pull out of Amman. But I don't agree to pull out the militia because he has a militia too.

8. There must be guarantees for implementation of the ceasefire agreement. We propose a ceasefire executive body from the Arab armies. Under the shadow of such an Arab force, the Jordanian troops and the commandos would withdraw from Amman. We will then restore national unity through a national government.

9. Casualties in army ranks are not less than 5,000 and equipment losses include 93 tanks plus other vehicles. The army is loaded with hatred for the fedayeen.

10. The commandos control the whole northern province.

They are capable of launching guerrilla war. This means that the Jordanian Armed Forces cannot deter the commandos. We can resist and resist for a long time.

This, in brief, is what Abu Ammar had to say.

We returned from our meeting with Abu Ammar at 4:30 p.m. We obtained from him a statement agreeing to ceasefire such as the time before.

Abu Ammar accompanied us back to our headquarters.

When we got there, we started to discuss our next step. Gunfire was still raging in Amman without interruption since 5:30 a.m.

After agreeing to a plan of action, some of us thought we shouldn't see King Hussein again because he hadn't ceased fire. After a brief discussion, however, it was agreed that we call on King Hussein again. I called him on the phone at 8:45 a.m. and told him we had accomplished our task of conferring with Abu Ammar and that we were on our way to confer with him.

We then headed to his palace at Hummar, reaching it at 9:15 a.m. King Hussein received us at 9:40 a.m. I hold him about the horrible destruction caused by the tanks and artillery. I invited him to broadcast a statement in his own voice, saying that I myself would read out the statement of Abu Ammar. I told him that the efforts exerted this dawn by members of the delegation, particularly the aged among them, to stop the bloodshed should be greatly appreciated and acted upon.

To ensure execution, I suggested that we place at the disposal of both parties a number of Arab officers. The king agreed and we decided to set-up this (ceasefire) supervision body under the command of an Egyptian officer and the participation of four others from the UAR and two from each of the Sudan, Kuwait, Tunisia and Saudi Arabia.

I wish to read to you the agreement reached between King Hussein and the delegation as announced over radio Amman.

My Statement read:

"Fellow citizens,

Upon the return of the Arab heads of state mission to Amman for the second time, we met with our struggling brother Yasser Arafat (Abu Ammar), chairman of the Central Committee of the Palestinian Resistance Movement and Commander-in-Chief of the Palestinian Revolution forces, as well as with a number of his brethren from the Resistance Command. Due to circumstances and complications you are well aware of, and because of his inability to address your personally, he has asked me to read out to you this statement written by his own hand and carrying his own signature;

"Masses of our great people,
"Heroic revolutionaries,

To spare innocent blood; for citizens to bury their dead, patch their wounds and secure their basic needs in water, food and medicine; in response to the appeal of delegates from the Conference of Arab heads of state currently convening in Cairo who arrived in Amman under the chairmanship of Gen. Jaafar Numeiry, in order to foil the schemes and ill intentions of the enemies of our nation; and in my capacity as Commander-in-Chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, I consent to a cease-fire and order all forces of the Palestinian Revolution to cease fire immediately. The Palestinian Revolution will abide by this decision only if the other party abides by it.

"Signed
Yasser Arafat.
Commander-in-Chief of the
Palestinian Revolution

September 24, 1970

Copies of this statement can be made and distributed to those who wish to have them.

HUSSEIN'S RADIO MESSAGE.

(After that, King Hussein addressed members of the Jordanian Armed Forces saying:

"Reiterating the cease-fire order, and after the brotherly leaders of the Palestinian commando movement confirmed their readiness to observe the cease-fire strictly in their meeting with the Arab delegation, I repeat my order to the Jordanian Armed Forces to cease fire fully and immediately."

"At the same time, saboteurs, those who have been misled and the misleaders should repent... we accepted an agreement proposed to us by some brethren from the Palestine Liberation Organization to put an end once and for all for the crisis at its roots. The said agreement had been also approved by the Arab (peace) delegation in the course of their first visit to Amman. I ask all of you to cooperate with honesty to help us in our efforts to restore peace, security and normal life to our people and beloved country. God bless you".

I (Numeiry) personally made the following concluding statement (over Radio Amman).

"My brethren in Jordan:

"You have heard the two messages addressed to you by King Hussein and Yasser Arafat to observe cease-fire immediately to spare blood.

"To safe-guard our nation against the threats of imperialist plots and to protect the heroic Palestinian Revolution, I appeal to you in the name of the Arab Kings and Presidents convening in Cairo, and in the name of the masses of our struggling Arab nation, to observe the cease-fire immediately in preparation for implementation of the agreement reached and announced earlier...."

After that, and on a suggestion from King Hussein, we agreed to set up a joint committee comprising representatives of the Jordanian government and the Fedayeen to implement the agreement and go over its details. The delegation approved the suggestion. King Hussein asked that the said committee help the delegation in distributing the aid flowing in to Jordan. We told him that the Cairo conference had appointed a Relief Committee to undertake this task.

I then asked him to release the 14,000 Palestinians rounded up from their homes simply because they can carry arms. His answers was that the army was now screening them to see if there were foreigners among them. He promised to release the Palestinians and Jordanian among them, if any.

CRUSHING OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN IN THE STREETS.

On our way back from Amman Palace to the UAR Embassy after this meeting and after the statements were broadcasted over Radio Amman, shelling went on unabated and gunfire continued throughout Amman and the hills, particularly in areas of Palestinian concentration, in Ashrafiyeh, in Jebel Waybdeh and in Masarwa. Moreover, Ashrafiyeh Hospital was shelled with artillery, and hundreds of children, women and aged people were moved to the streets while vehicles were summoned to crush them; Physicians as well as male and female nurses were also kidnapped and threatened -- all this in order to force the Palestinian Commandos to evacuate the whole area.

We continued to observe the situation until 1:30 p.m. when Gen. Habis Majali, the Military Governor, issued a communique claiming that the detonations being heard are to be attributed to attempts by the Engineering Corps to clear the area from mines planted there.

Members of the delegation had no choice but to contact the General Military Command and draw its attention. This was done by Gen. Sadek, who spoke to the Command on my behalf, emphasizing that we had succeeded in stopping fire from the fedayeen's side while they continue to be subjected to continuous artillery shelling collective massacre by the Jordanian Armed Forces.

Sheikh Saad Abdallah talked to the command in the same sense and so did Al-Bahi al-Adgham, who said "This is a criminal scheme being implemented on Israel's behalf, this is a genocide being committed against the Palestinian people. The delegation cannot assume this responsibility."

Dr. Rashad Pharaon and Farouk Abu Issa spoke to them (the army Command) too. Abu Issa talked to them on my behalf, asking them to relay his words to King Hussein. He asked them to cancel the order transferring the two Sudanese officers, without our consultation, to the Irbid area. He asked them to inform King Hussein that, in my capacity as head of the delegation, I had decided to submit an urgent report to the Arab heads of state convening in Cairo explaining the situation to them and informing them of the continuous violation of the cease fire agreement by the Jordanian authorities.

A few minutes after these talks with the Higher Command, sniper bullets were being fired towards the Egyptian Embassy where we were staying, and this aroused my anxiety and frustration to such an extent that I put a call through to King Hussein personally and informed him of the eminent danger that was threatening the lives of the Committee members. I even made him listen, over the telephone line to the sound of the bullets. He was silent, and followed by saying: I am doing my duty now. After that he sent us Brigadier Mohammed Khalil, Deputy Chief of Operations, and Zuheir Mattar, Chief of Security, who called the Operations Room from the Embassy and ordered an immediate cease-fire as they had personally seen what was going on. They could not enter the Embassy except after exchanging their car for an armoured tank.

He was very surprised that the firing stopped immediately after they called the Chief of Operations and this was further proof that it was a plan enacted upon to force us towards leaving immediately. It also refuted earlier claims by the Jordanian Authorities that it was hard to implement a cease-fire due to difficulties in relaying orders and instructions to the troops in various areas, particularly that this was time-consuming. This further emphasized for us the fact that the relaying of orders did reach the troops speedily, and that the Organizational structure of the Jordanian Army was very efficient. After the firing on us stopped, it resumed less intensely, and we could hear the sound of bullets from all areas in Amman, and see the smoke rising from most places. Yesterday on our way to the Airport from the Embassy, we were riding an armoured car, and it was very surprising that the army fired on us while in this car, and so we decided to relate this incident with all the other incidents to the Conference of the Chiefs of State and we have.

We left Amman at seven o'clock (yesterday) local time, in the midst of all this inconvenience and constant shelling from field artillery, tanks as well as medium and heavy funs. While at the airport we saw several projectors being directed at Jebel Ashrafieh and the Al-Wahadat Camp to assist the artillery in zeroing on them once more. Anyway, we left Amman with the unanimous impression that there was a complete scheme to liquidate all members of the Palestinian Resistance Movement, as well as all Palestinians residing in Amman. This scheme is being implemented in spite of all promises and agreement. Nothing will stand in the way of its implementation.

The delegation saw as a result of all these facts brought to light that what is taking place in Jordan is definitely a preplanned and organized scheme for annihilating the entire Palestinian nation, as I said, and liquidating the Palestinian Resistance and that the Jordanian authorities were and still are lying and stalling for time until they attain their goal. We have knowledge that the evaluations of the situation as the Jordanian Authorities had planned would have resulted in this total annihilation over a period of three days at the most, but arriving at such a conclusion was wrong, for eight days have already passed and the Jordanian army still does not control Amman, and it will not be able to for another three months, this being my personal opinion.

At last, and before all of you friends, I would like to express my deep felt gratitude and highest esteem to the members of the Committee who have joined me on this commission and they are: Hussein Al-Shafi, Bahi Al-Adgham, Sheikh Said Al-Abdallah, Doctor Rashad Pharoan, Major General Mohammad Sadek and Farouk Abu Issa, as well as all the accompanying gentlemen of the different delegations who have worked tirelessly and continuously and under severe strains as well as emminent dangers that have placed all their lives in danger a number of times. For them all my esteem and gratitude. I also have to express my deep gratitude to the entire Egyptian Embassy and people who have shared their food with us and welcomed us in their Embassy, and rendered us all possible help towards accomplishing our mission, while placing all their facilities at our disposal all of which helped us to accomplish our mission fully.

Lastly I would like to thank all the press people who have attended this conference. I would also like to present my gratitude and that of my commission to you all for following up the news of this major disaster the likes of which I have never seen, hoping that it will find amongst you all every attention and sincerity because out there is a people being butchered at the hands of an organized army. Thank you.

Tales of Terror, Hunger in Amman Told

Following is a detailed and on-the-spot report on the first week of fighting in Jordan as acquired Sept. 24 from foreign correspondents arriving in Beirut, Red Cross officials, news agencies as well as commando and Jordanian sources. The picture depicted here speaks of the horror that plagued Jordan during the Sept. 17-24 week.

After six days and six nights of battle, Amman is a city of ruin, death and agony -- laid waste by the soldiers of King Hussein.

The rattle of gunfire still echoed around the shattered streets as correspondents flew out of the capital Wednesday morning with the first party of correspondents to escape from Jordan since the holocaust began.

This was despite the series of ceasefire orders issued by King Hussein and official claims that the army now has control of the city.

For all the ferocious onslaught by the King's bedouin soldiers, using everything from artillery to automatic weapons, fedayeen commandos still held a substantial area of the city Wednesday as well as some outlying districts.

The commandos looked fresh and well stocked with ammunition. Many wore Arab headcloths round their faces to ward off the ever growing stench of the dead.

Bodies, many black and bloated in the sun, lay everywhere. Among them wounded people feebly called for aid.

To count the casualties would be impossible. The estimates of 15,000 dead could well be true.

Walking down toward the city center it seemed that hardly a house was untouched by the merciless bombardment.

Walls had gaping holes, doors hung crazily askew. Inside the walls of once prosperous houses could be seen scorched living rooms and still smouldering furniture.

Houses, schools, offices, all bore scars of the battle.

Even stout buildings of desert limestone were torn apart. Flimsier structures were just flattened.

But it was clear the army suffered too. Around the town armored vehicles could be seen twisted and burned out.

The commandos held true to the commando doctrine of seeking safety from attack by merging into a background of ordinary people.

Their strongpoints and sniper posts were sited in hospitals, on top of occupied houses, and in front gardens -- places where flushing them out would endanger the people around them.

But the army went ahead and attacked with full force. And the people around the commandos were slaughtered in their thousands.

About 130 correspondents and television men, were trapped in the city while the conflict thundered around.

Like the 500,000 inhabitants of Amman correspondents were forbidden to show their faces on the street. The city was under 24-hour curfew and the army warned that anyone breaking it would be shot on sight.

The fighting began when King Hussein's troops smashed into the city at dawn on Thursday.

Everything they saw moving on the streets drew down a shattering blast of firepower.

At the sight of any suspicious movement in a building, the army blasted away with every weapon to hand. They struck with mortars, 50-caliber machine guns, armored car cannon and -- possibly the most terrifying of all -- their big 106-millimeter recoilless rifles.

The 106's went off with such a mighty detonation that glass windows shattered 100 yards (meters) behind them. For anything in front it meant obliteration.

Most of the newsmen in town witnessed the conflict from the hilltop Hotel Intercontinental -- a fragile fortress of glass and plaster walls ill-suited to the alarms of modern war.

From here, correspondents had a panoramic but hazardous view of the struggle.

On Webda Hill, just across the valley from the back of the hotel, the gently sloping line of buildings was systematically pounded in pursuit of the elusive commandos.

Some houses crumbled, some went up in smoke. And during rare lulls in the fighting, the wails of women floated across the valley.

But the worst barrages were reserved for the hills of Jebel Hussein and Jebel Wahdat, the sites of teeming refugee camps that are strongpoints for the fedayeen.

Judging by the smoke that rolled across the horizon and the fierce glow that lit the sky above the camps at night, they must have suffered the cruellest pounding of all.

At night, the battle rarely ceased for long. Tracer bullets curved across the sky, seemingly fired at random by one side or another. The army sent up flares and the commandos tried to shoot them down.

By day, flashes of gunfire sparkled all over the city. In the distance commandos and troops could be seen darting from street corner to street corner. Smoke puffed up and welled into great clouds that wreathed round minarets and hung low over broken rooftops.

Some of the fiercest fighting was around the hotel Intercontinental itself.

On the first two days of battle the fedayeen were dug in force right in front of the hotel. Repeatedly, they hurled themselves forward to try and take the building.

This would have given them a strongpoint with a fine field of fire and one which the army might have been reluctant to shell because of the presence of so many foreigners.

But the army smashed them back each time, hammering away with machine guns, armored car, cannons -- and the earsplitting recoilless rifle.

As the fighting spread, machine gun and rocket fire smashed through the hotel. A Swedish photographer, Olle Ohlson, was shot in the leg trying to take pictures from his balcony. Another newsman found a hole as big as a saucer punched through the shaving mirror of his bathroom.

When the fighting died down embassies and smart residential houses sited round the hotel could be seen chipped, holed and burned. The British embassy just up the road from the hotel was hit several times. Once a stray bullet smashed the generator with which the embassy was keeping in touch with the outside world.

On Sunday, when the battle seemed to be dying down, the army relaxed its curfew for a few hours in the afternoon. But after days and nights of cowering in their homes, cut off from water, electricity and food, few of Amman's inhabitants thought it wise to venture out on the streets so soon.

They were right. A party of correspondents emerged from the hotel and trod cautiously through the rubble of cartridge cases and masonry.

The crack of sniper fire sent them ducking for cover and showed the fighting was far from over. One newsman was only one-and-a-half meters from a sniper's bullet dropped a soldier dead.

On Monday, the fight was as fierce as ever. But on Tuesday, the curfew was lifted again. This time, inhabitants, now desperate, came out in the street searching for food and wailing over the death and devastation around them.

But food was hard to find. By then, most of the provision stores had either been wrecked or looted.

This curfew was again shortlived. By noon, the guns were banging as loud as ever and the still-starving people were forced back into their homes.

For the party of correspondents it was difficult to determine what happened after midday on Tuesday. Together with Red Cross refugees they were taken from town in an army-escorted convoy of buses on a spine-tingling ride to the airport through territory still riddled with commandos.

At one point, the convoy veered off the road into a power station driveway after sniper fire was heard from a hilltop ahead. Eventually, the buses crept cautiously ahead with a reinforced escort of armored cars.

But, at the airport, the promised plane was not there. The party had to wait 24 hours with out food before an aircraft few in Wednesday morning.

Through the night and Wednesday morning gunfire could be heard chattering on. But with phones still cut it was impossible to establish contact from the airport to the town and determine the state of the battle.

Tuesday, the commandos still seemed to be holding on in force in the winding streets of the city center. In this area it is difficult for tanks to penetrate safely.

The commandos seemed to be buoyed up by radio reports that PLA forces were on the way to their aid.

Even if the fighting stops immediately, it may take weeks to bring full succour to the city. With overhead electricity lines toppled all over the town it could take up to a week to restore electric current.

Without current, the city cannot restart the pumps for the water mains.

And the physical task of caring for the wounded, removing the dead and clearing the rubble will be enormous.

The city desperately needs a massive airlift of relief supplies, medicines and food.

There was no word as to what might have befallen the 54 hostages taken by commandos two weeks ago from three hijacked airliners.

But fears for their safety were grave. If caught anywhere in any of the crushing artillery barrages hurled at the fedayeen, their danger must have been acute.

At the Hotel Intercontinental a siege situation rapidly built up, although guests were in a for more favored position than the bulk of the city people.

The army took strong dislike to being photographed. Eventually an officer warned that anyone even seen showing his face at a window would be shot.

Newsmen following the fighting thereafter peered from a safe distance back.

Food and water were rationed in the hotel. Sanitation became an acute problem. (See story page 3).

A British journalist who arrived in London Wednesday after being trapped in Amman for six days said he thought King Hussein controlled Amman only so far as the commandos allowed.

Keith Hatfield, a 27-year-old television reporter flew into London with other correspondents who escaped from the embattled Jordanian capital.

Hatfield said on arrival: "I believe that Hussein has control of Amman only so far as the commandos will let him".

Mohammed Atallah, Reuters chief correspondent in Jordan, asked a soldier for bread he got a bullet instead.

It ricochetted off the office wall and a splinter hit Atallah, in the neck.

"You fire at us and expect us to give you bread", the soldier shouted, even though none of the men had a gun.

For six days Atallah, two more operators, a messenger and Ibrahim Noori shared the experiences of the half million people of Amman — an ordeal of fear, hunger, and total isolation in a city torn by shells and machinegunfire.

Through the windows of the Reuters office, a limestone villa standing on the exposed hilltop of Jebel Amman, columns of smoke rose above the capital. The whole building shook as armored cars posted nearby opened up on commando positions.

When the fighting started early on Thursday correspondents counted the shells exploding on the hilltop.

They soon lost count...

Day after day a shell exploded somewhere in the city every minute, against a constant background of small arms fire from automatic weapons of every callibre.

A mortar bomb exploded outside the Reuters office puncturing the petrol tank of a parked car and cutting telephone lines.

A commando Katyusha rocket fired at the troops guarding the nearby office of Brig. Mohammed Daoud, head of the new military government, exploded against the garden wall.

As Noori crouched on the floor in a corner of the office one night listening to a transister radio a bullet pinged off a metal stove beside him.

The five kept crawling from corner to corner of the office as the battle raged outside.

Through the endless nights without any light but the dull glow of fires burning in the city they huddled in a small hallway outside the office bathroom -- the safest place, they hoped, in a city where for a week there has been no safety.

For the local staff the fear of death and the ever-growing hunger were overlaid by anxiety for their wives and children living in commando-held areas being battered by army guns.

"I had lived through the Aden emergency, with gunmen prowling the streets, and we had all lived through the murderous crisis between King Hussein and the commandos in Amman but none of us had ever been so frightened -- or so hungry -- before." Noori wrote.

"We played cards hour after hour to calm our nerves. And to help us forget the pangs of hunger, we even tried to quarrel among ourselves to break the tension.

"On the first day of the fighting the five of us lived on two tins of corned beef, some bread and cheese, and two bottles of beer.

"On the second day there was no bread, but a few tomatoes and cucumbers and another tin of corned beef.

"On the third day we risked bullets to beg a plate of rice from a neighbor.

"On the fourth day a bedouin soldier gave us a loaf of bread and some tomatoes.

"On the fifth day Atallah tried to get some more food from the soldiers and nearly lost his life.

"That day we lived on a few pieces of stale crusts found on a dusty shelf. We toasted them over -- a primus stove. They tasted delicious with a cup of tea.

"That night, the Tunisian charge d'affaires, who lives next door, sent us over two packets of cigarettes and a bowl of hot soup.

"Wednesday the curfew was eased and Atallah and the other staff left for the perilous journey across town to homes that may lie in ruins."

U.S. embassy officials reported that there were no casualties suffered among their personnel although mortar shells have hit the embassy roof during the fighting.

However, a Russian cameraman was found shot through the head in his room at the Shepherd's Hotel.

Correspondents here who were in Israel during the six-day war say there has been much more damage to Amman than to Jerusalem.

During a short morning lull before the shooting began again those at the Jordan Intercontinental were able to make short foot tours of the surrounding area.

It was a grim sight. Destruction was everywhere. The shellfire has torn apart stone buildings and one can only imagine the devastation that must have occurred at the Palestinian refugee camps ringing the city which were the targets of concentrated army artillery fire.

Jordanian soldiers, with charcoal smeared on their faces to cut down reflection at night, manned their armored vehicles, many of which are adorned with King Hussein's portrait.

Tough-looking troops have looted nearby shop, and one shopkeeper looking over the mess in his shop said painfully "Look at this. There is nothing left. Why have they?"

P.R.C.S
الهلال الاحمر الفلسطيني

Battles Diary

Devastation Seen All over Amman

(EDITOR'S NOTE -- The following delayed dispatch was brought to Beirut by passengers on a Red Cross plane. The writer remained in Amman.)

By ALEX EFTY

AMMAN, Jordan, Sept. 24 (AP) -- The desert bedouin soldiers of King Hussein who battled their way into this capital city to flush out commandos have devastated the town as if they were moving into enemy territory.

As of Tuesday, hardly a house is left undamaged. The sprawling refugee camps on the outskirts, where thousands of Palestinians have lived up to a dozen to a room, seem to have been pulverized.

The 600,000 inhabitants of the city cowered wherever they felt safest. The slightest hint of movement invited death.

Exceptions to this rule were the foreign newsmen staying at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel. Apparently because of their presence, the hotel was spared direct attack although it was hit repeatedly by stray bullets, and several shells fell in the grounds.

From top floors on the hotel, the tallest building on the highest of Amman's seven hills, the correspondents could look down on the whole city.

This is the way it has gone:

THURSDAY, SEPT.17

The crowing of roosters comes like a signal for the battle to begin. Darkness is barely giving way when tracer bullets suddenly cut scarlet trails across the sky, past the dark silhouettes of the tall minarets piercing the horizon.

5:15 a.m.: Just as the rim of the sun rises over the crest of the desert hills on the far horizon, shattering explosions burst out from all directions. They link up with the deep bark of heavy machine guns, punctuated by the hammering of lighter weapons all over town.

7 a.m.: dozens of gray-black puffs of smoke billow up all over the city, marking the point where exploding shells have started fires. In the southeast sector the whole side of a hill on which the Wahdat refugee camp is built appears to be on fire. Deep valleys have disappeared under a thin white layer of smoke filling them to the brim. Thick smoke dulls the bright rays of the sun.

7:05 a.m.: two armored cars roll down the Share Safarat -- the street of embassies, the most fashionable district on the western outskirts of Amman -- and park in front of the Intercontinental Hotel. They open fire with heavy machine guns at an unfinished apartment building and a number of stone villas on the opposite side of the street from the hotel. They withdraw, then return to spray the houses opposite again. They withdraw again. They do this four more times during the day. The soldiers make no attempt to enter any of the houses; they shoot up from their armored cars.

9 a.m.: A Swedish television cameraman in the hotel is wounded in the thigh by a piece of shrapnel.

11:30 a.m.: a muezzin's call to noon prayers raises above the din of battle. It appears to be coming from the loudspeakers of one of the nearby minarets and is probably recorded.

12:10 p.m.: there is a 10-minute lull, then suddenly the full orchestra of guns is blasting away again.

5 p.m.: another brief respite; some distant voices of children are audible for the first time today:

6 p.m.: with darkness, heavy shooting resumes. The town is blacked out completely. There is no electricity. Flashes from exploding shells, tracer bullets and orange flares light up the scene briefly as the battle rages incessantly through the night. The Wahdat refugee camp is aglow.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 18

7 a.m.: the battle rages outside the hotel. A 106mm recoilless rifle mounted on a jeep pumps round after round into a building immediately behind the Egyptian embassy -- less than 70 yards away. Every time it fires, the hotel shakes and is covered by dust and smoke. The plate glass windows on the facade come crashing down, often in chunks more than a square yard big -- a guillotine if they catch anyone.

8 a.m.: the armored column ventures toward the center of the city. Every building in its path is blasted with seemingly endless bursts of heavy 50mm machine gun and cannon fire from the armored cars. Several fires start.

9 a.m.: heavy firing continues in the rest of town, where apparently other columns are moving forward, employing the same tactics.

11 a.m.: the armored column that advanced past the hotel is seen retreating. It comes back to the hotel and immediately starts giving the adjacent already-ravaged houses another lambasting.

1 p.m.: houses opposite the hotel are shot up again for a couple of hours. Then the armored column advances once more toward the town center, blasting the same houses again.

5 p.m.: shooting in the north of the city by the Jebel Hussein refugee camp intensifies. As darkness falls the horizon is lit constantly by the flashes of exploding shells, apparently from bombardment of the camp.

7 p.m.: the bedouins outside the hotel spray the whole town with their heavy machine guns, their tracers showing that the firing is completely random.

The noise of explosions and machine gun fire continues through the night, but on a lighter scale than the first night.

SATURDAY, SEPT.19

For a change, the hotel area is quiet at daybreak. Then the noise of battle breaks out throughout the city again.

6:25 a.m.: the bombarding of the two refugee camps continues unabated. Armored cars outside the hotel, joined by armored personnel carriers mounting heavy machine guns, move away toward the center of the town -- once more blasting houses on either side of the road as they move along. There is no visible movement in any of these houses.

10 a.m. the fighting has spread to the area of the main telegraph and post office for the first time. Shelling of houses continues unabated.

11:15 a.m. during a lull near the hotel a group of bedouin soldiers wearing the green berets of the royal guard break open a shuttered men's wear shop. They come out with shirts and other apparel, walking to their armored troops and wriggling down the hatches clutching their loot.

1 p.m. a bedouin soldier comes into the hotel lobby and asks for some water. How are things going?

"Like mud," the bedouin replies, an Arabic expression equivalent to hell."

He is enraged when one journalist starts taking notes, and proposes to beat him up as a spy. A lieutenant, hastily summoned, pacifies the soldier. The lieutenant claims the commandos are being beaten in town and are withdrawing to the outskirts. He says there are a lot of dead in the streets everywhere -- "and many of them are my men," he adds.

3 p.m. fighting continues to rage everywhere. Suddenly there is a fresh flareup toward the British embassy. An armored car pulls up direcctly in front of a three-story apartment building near the embassy and pumps more than a dozen cannon shells into it, setting it on fire.

4 p.m. fighting appears to have died down except in three places -- the two refugee camps and outside the hotel, where the bedouins still shoot at anything in sight.

Night falls. The bedouins outside the hotel open up with all they have, hitting the same houses again.

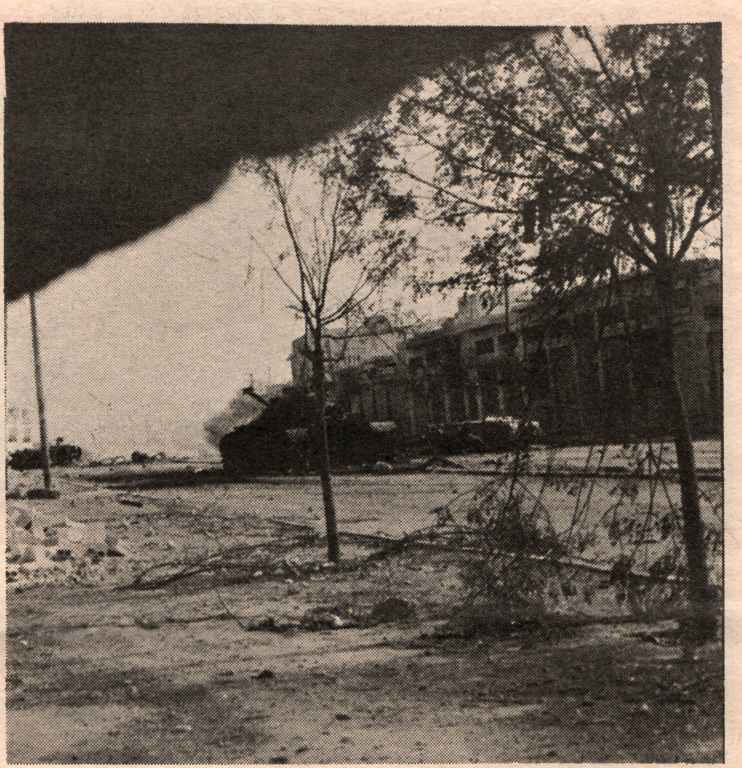
8 p.m. flares begin to light up the sky over the airport. A battle appears to be underway there. There has been an announcement of a ceasefire proclaimed by the king -- except in some pockets of resistance. The pockets appear to be quite numerous.

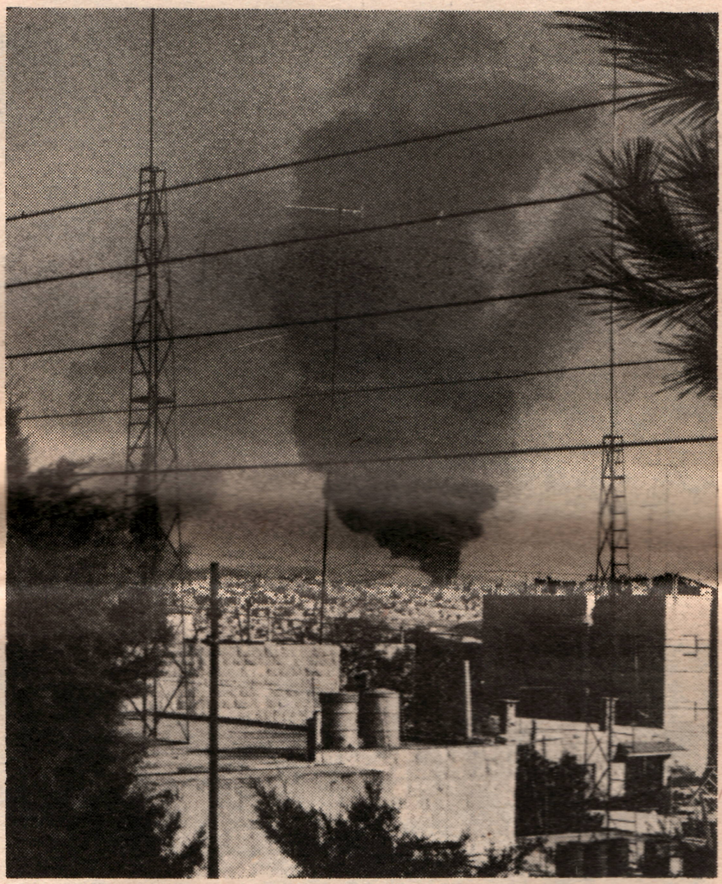
SUNDAY, SEPT. 20

Dawn: fighting is not as loud as the previous days. For the first time since the fighting started ambulance sirens are heard; they are seen dashing through the streets picking up dead and wounded. Some firing can be heard at scattered points.

8 a.m. an ambulance crew tries to pick up some casualties in a house in the valley opposite the hotel. They come under fire from troops stationed outside the hotel. They wave a white flag, take cover momentarily and then manage to evacuate their casualties.

10 a.m. the crest of the hill opposite the hotel, El Webdeh quarter, becomes the scene of fighting. Mortar after mortar explodes in the buildings. Machine gun fire sounds uninterruptedly. Apparently the army is making a concerted effort to clear snipers from the area.





RESISTANCE
PALESTINE
المقاومة الفلسطينية

RESISTANCE
PALESTINE
المقاومة الفلسطينية

Atrocities of Jordan War

Associated Press photographer Michel Laurent witnessed one brief scene typifying the brutality of Hussein's bedouin soldiers during the recent crackdown on the Palestinian Revolution. Here is how he described it:

By MICHEL LAURENT

AMMAN, Sept. 25 (AP) — The wounded Palestinian commando lay on a stretcher by the side of the road moaning in pain from a chest wound.

A bedouin soldier of King Hussein's army shouldered through the crowd, drew back his right foot and slammed his heavy army boot into the wound. The commando screamed in pain.

Two Jordanian army troopers standing near the stretcher tried to restrain the bedouin from hitting the wounded man again. But after a brief argument, the two soldiers stood aside.

The bedouin, wearing red-and-white chequered headcloth flapping around his shoulders in the desert breeze, took a step back, cocked his rifle and shot the commando dead.

Ten other newsmen photographers, mostly French, stood by, watching helplessly. None dared raise a camera. The bedouin soldiers around them, guns poised, had warned them: "no pictures".

The soldiers said the commando had killed two of his brothers.

Pointing to the body with his rifle, he told newsmen: " I wish I knew if he had any brothers so I could kill them too."

This incident on the main highway from Amman to Aqaba was the only violence I witnessed on a two-day trip through the desert of southern Jordan.

While fighting between the army and the commandos raged unabated in Amman and in towns in northern Jordan, the south was quiet.

Most of the commandos had been cleared out of the sparsely populated towns of Maan, Kerak and Madaba before the latest fighting began Sept. 17.

Jordanian soldiers on the scene said the commando killed by the soldiers was a die-hard holed up in a cluster of houses about 20 km south of Amman. He had been wounded in a brief firefight and was waiting for an ambulance to take him to hospital.

Bedouins in the desert market town of Maan, 120 miles south of the embattled capital, cheered Jordanian soldiers escorting two buses of French correspondents to Aqaba. The bedouins fired in the air in jubilation.

As the convoy passed through Maan, a royal convoy raced by, headed south. It included King Hussein's brother Prince Mohammed and his mother, queen mother Zein.

In Aqaba, Jordan's only outlet to the sea 170 miles south of Amman, a party of 40 German tourists clustered around the soldiers and correspondents, asking for news of the fighting in the rest of the country.

"We haven't heard one shot fired. This place couldn't be more restful," one middle-aged tourist said.

The tourists arrived in Aqaba well before the fighting began. They were living in caravans parked only a few yards from the beach.

In Aqaba's main hotel, former Prime Minister Bahjat Talhouni and former chief of staff Lt. Gen. Mashour Haditha sat on the terrace sunning themselves. They refused to discuss the fighting with newsmen.

Talhouni resigned as prime minister last June during a previous series of clashes between army and commandos.

Haditha resigned when a new military government was formed Sept. 16.

THE TEN-DAY SHOWDOWN: SEPTEMBER 17 -27

SEPTEMBER 17

* After two years of cliff-hanging tension and four crises of ever-mounting violence, the final showdown in Jordan comes as Hussein's military junta moves in against the Palestinian Revolution and all that it stands for and represents, including the Palestine Liberation Army, the commandos, the militia, the masses and their social institutions and Jordan's national forces.

Hussein and his junta clamp an indefinite curfew on the capital and broadcast warnings that anyone moving on the streets would be shot on sight.

The Palestinian revolutionaries spurn an offer by the lackey regime to turnover their arms and to evacuate embattled Amman and announce the liberation of North Jordan and the appointment of three administrative governors there. The Central Committee of the Palestinian Resistance Movement rejects the safe conduct offer pledging the revolutionaries would "fight until victory or death."

In Amman, the commandos fight house by house preventing Hussein's troops and armor from blasting their way into the city.

The hirelings' heavy guns in fixed positions around Amman pump salvo after salvo into teeming Palestinian refugee camps as well as into houses on the slopes of Amman's seven hills.

Fighting also spreads to Zarka where the revolutionaries succeed in stopping the advance of tanks moving in on the town, which is about 25 kilometers from the capital.

The regime's crackdown on the Palestinian Revolution coincides with the call for a general and open strike in Jordan starting Sept.17 and until the fascist military regime is brought down.

By night, the Central Committee announces the establishment of revolutionary control on liberated North Jordan, appointed administrative governors there and announced that this arrangement will continue until the military regime is brought down.

The demarcation of the autonomous-controlled areas is given as follows: from Baka'a to the northern border, covering Baka'a, Jarash, Ajloun, Ramtha and Irbid.

Governors for the liberated areas are also named: Ahmad Hindawi, Governor of Irbid, and Dr. Hassan Khreif as his assistant.

Salah Nazer, Governor of Jarash, and Hassan Kayed as his assistant.

Hassan Samadi, Governor of Ajloun.

All commando militia in the northern sector are placed under the orders of the governors. Mahmoud Rowaissan is appointed commander in chief of all commando forces in the northern sector.

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STATEMENT

In a message to all Palestinian Revolution forces, Abu Ammar lauds their "high morale" and "revolutionary discipline" and tells them: "Your fellow citizens and your relatives who go with you through these historical and critical moments are your responsibility. Their security and safety is more important than your basic duties. Your honest brethren in the Jordanian Army are on your side and you are on theirs in the battle of destiny against the lackeys, the Zionist enemy and World imperialism. Conspirators will not be able to split your joint march to achieve the ultimate victory."

*****

IN OCCUPIED TERRITORY

Palestinians in occupied territory express grave anxiety over situation in Jordan. An effective strike movement by businessmen and school students against Hussein's regime takes place in Rafah and the Muazi, Bureiji and Nuseirat refugee camps in the occupied Gaza Strip. The Israeli authorities clamp a curfew on the four localities at noon to forestall further disturbances.

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ARAB MASS SUPPORT

* Palestinian and Jordanian students stage a sit-in at the Jordanian Embassy in Beirut.
* Mass demonstrations against Jordan's hirelings and in support of Palestinian revolutionaries sweep Algerian towns and cities.

*****

OFFICIAL ARAB REACTION

* Abdel Khalek Hassouna, secretary general of the Arab League appeals to Arab heads of state to intervene to end the fighting in Jordan.
* Syria, Algeria, and Iraq publicly stand on side of the Palestinian Revolution.
* UAR Chief of Staff, Lt. Gen. Ahmad Sadek, flies to Jordan with joint messages from the UAR, Libyan and Sudanese presidents to Hussein and Abu Ammar. Sadek's trip follows emergency consultations between the three heads of state. The message lauds Hussein's "restraint", calls for immediate end of the fighting, proposes talks to lay down relations between the Palestinian Revolution and the lackey regime in Jordan and warns about the dangers of foreign intervention.

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U S THREAT

US threatens to intervene in Jordan. Defense Secretary Melvin Laird says the US is prepared "to airlift Americans from areas of Jordan where Palestinians are battling government troops." US Sixth Fleet is reported cruising in the "Eastern Mediterranean."

*****

APPEAL

Palestinian Red Crescent announces that doctors and nurses are unable to reach hundreds of casualties in Amman street battles because of the continuing fighting. It appeals to all international organizations to intervene at once to stop the bloody massacres in Amman. It says many houses have been destroyed with their occupants trapped inside.

SEPTEMBER 18

In two days of heavy fighting in Amman and North Jordan Hussein's military clique fails to achieve the blitzkrieg victory it aimed for over the Palestinian Revolution. The revolutionaries and the masses hold out in considerable strength both in the capital and in North Jordan.

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ARAB MASS SUPPORT

* Mass rallies supporting Palestinian Revolution are held in Damascus and Baghdad. Syrian head of state says his country would "spare no blood" to help the Palestinian Revolution in Jordan. The mass rally is one of the biggest ever seen in Damascus.
* In Baghdad also thousands of demonstrators marched through the capital led by a vanguard of fedayeen to protest against the military crackdown on the Palestinian Revolution.
* Tripoli, north Lebanon, goes on strike against Hussein's regime.
* Palestinian and Arab students occupy. Jordan embassies in Damascus, Baghdad, New Delhi, Moscow and London.

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FOREIGN THREATS

partment in Washington announces it has ordered ships into the Mediterranean to beef up US for- ɔ readies aircraft on the Mediterranean island

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RED CROSS

onal Committee of the Red Cross announces en-strong medical team headed by a surgeon to eaves in DC-6 loaded with about seven tons of sting of medicine, surgical instruments, tents

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SEPTEMBER 19

ed revolutionaries tighten their hold on liberated Jordan, gain control over Salt and escalate their mman. They also rocket Hussein's palace in 's crack Hussein Brigade switches allegiance dos amid further bitter fighting in the capital.

*****

IN OCCUPIED TERRITORY

ors in occupied Palestine, including those of s, Bethlehem, Hebron, Jericho, Tulkarm, Qal- call for end of the massacre and take anti- in their cable, the mayors hold Hussein respon- terrifying massacres which cause the loss of of our brethren -- children and countrymen."

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DEFECTION

r of Brig. Mohammed Daoud, Jordan's premier, nian Revolution.

*****

ARAB MASS SUPPORT

demonstrators march through the streets in e Kuwait government to cut relations with Jordan l aid to the military government. The Kuwait vait Students Union and Kuwait Labor Union take n.

sand Algerians demonstrate in Algiers in support an Revolution at a meeting called by the FLN. in the center of Algiers close down in solidarity nian people. FLN leader Kaid Ahmad ridicules omedy of Arab summits." U.S. Black Panther ridge Cleaver is present at the 2 1/2-hour mass

living in Morocco occupy the Jordanian embassy ninutes.

ors supporting Palestinian Revolution occupy y in Tripoli, Libya.

of demonstrators also express support for the irut and Sidon, Lebanon, and in Aleppo, Hama yria.

and Arab students stage sit-in at Jordanian w Delhi, Rome and Copenhagen.

*****

OFFICIAL ARAB REACTION

n government calls for protection of Palestinian

s for an emergency Arab summit.

*****

FOREIGN REACTIONS

se Secretary M. Laird said it was a fair as- US forces would not intervene in Jordan as n's army remains in control of the situation. the Chinese people resolutely support the Palestinian and other Arab peoples. The official s Daily says America's plan for a so-called n of the Middle East question was designed to alestinian revolution... Just as the reactionary s launched savage attacks on the Palestinian Secretary of Defense Laird raved frantically h Fleet had moved nearer to the Middle East

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SEPTEMBER 20

ration Army scores complete victory over Hus- ored Brigade in a 36-hour battle fought round the Ramtha. The victory is won by the PLA's Hitten nmar warns members of the 40th Armored Bri- er with their arms and ammunition before the , Sept.21, or face trial before the Revolutionary

evolutionaries continue to fight from street nan beneath a pall of smoke. Pooled report from ondents in Amman's Intercontinental Hotel says: of dead and wounded run into thousands... In the rs could be seen smashing into houses from were blazing away with automatic fire... As ust in, commandos poured down grenade and n roof tops lining the narrow twisting streets. ps were bitter. "The people helped the fedayeen n" growled one bedouin trooper.

SUPPORT

Communique by President Boumedienne of Algeria and King Hassan II of Morocco restates their total support to the Palestinian Revolution.

*****

NASSER

Nasser sends two strong-worded messages to Hussein urging him to intervene again personally to put an end to fighting in Jordan and stating: "I have been informed by my Chief of Staff Gen. Sadek that the (Sadek) meeting with Arafat had been carried out in a spot now under intensive fire from the Jordanian Army..."

AID

The Algerian official party, FLN, sends $45,000 as a first "emergency" aid to the Palestinian Red Crescent.

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SEPTEMBER 21

Revolutionaries continue to liquidate army pockets in Amman and consolidate their foothold in Irbid and other parts of North Jordan.

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STATEMENT

Abu Ammar issues statement saying Hussein's regime continues to napalm Palestinian refugee camps in Amman, particularly at the Wahdat and Jebel Hussein and "our casualties include about 8,000 killed" and many more injured. Abu Ammar reiterates: "Our forces control the situation fully."

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IN OCCUPIED TERRITORY

Palestinians in occupied Jerusalem and Ramallah demonstrate against Hussein. Palestinian physicians in occupied territory press permits to leave for Amman to care for the wounded.

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REACTIONS

Palestinian and Arab students in Bonn demonstrate against Hussein's fascist regime.

Palestinians occupy Jordanian Embassy in Santiago, Chile, and hoist Palestinian flag in protest against Hussein's crackdown on Palestinian revolutionaries.

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Kuwait cabinet decides to suspend financial aid of about 20 million sterling to Jordan.

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French President Pompidou issues solemn statement warning against any foreign intervention in the Middle East.

US Pentagon spokesman Jerry W. Friedheim says troops in the US and West Germany have been alerted in what he describes as "an increased readiness" for possible intervention in Jordan.

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CASUALTIES

International Red Cross official Marcel Boisard estimates casualties in Amman so far to be between 5,000 and 10,000.

****

SEPTEMBER 22

Fierce fighting continues in Amman. In north Jordan, revolutionaries repulse counter-attack on Irbid, down a jet near Ramtha and bring Jarash under full control. Revolution's Command warns US: all American interests in the Middle East would be destroyed if US troops intervened in Jordan.

****

ABU AMMAR

Abu Ammar cables Arab heads of state convening in Cairo declining to attend the conference. He states: "Amman is burning for the sixth day. Thousands of our people are under the debris... Bodies have rotted. Thousands of homes have been destroyed. Hundreds of thousands of our people are homeless. Our dead are scattered in the streets. Hunger and thirst are achieving our children, women and aged...It is an unprecedented carnage..It is a bloodbath. Twenty thousands casualties stand between us (i.e. the Revolution and the fascist regime). In the name of the people I invite you to move your conference to Amman immediately to witness for yourselves the size of the crime and the odiousness of the massacre. In such event, our masses would feel that part of their nation has come after six days to shoulder its responsibility.."

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ARAB TEAM

Arab heads of state convene in Cairo and send a 4-man team to Jordan by Gen. J. Numeiry of Sudan.

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MASS SUPPORT

About 300 supporters of the Palestinian Revolution march in London from the Jordanian Embassy in Kensington to No. 10 Downing Street, where they hand a note to Mr. Heath. The marchers shout "death to Hussein" outside the Embassy, in Upper Phillimore Gardens.

In Madrid, Palestinian and other Arab students demonstrate against Jordan's regime but police stops them from occupying the Jordanian Embassy. Six students are arrested by Spanish police.

In Moscow, scores of Arab students protesting Hussein's crackdown on the Palestinian Revolution are barred from the Jordanian embassy by a strong force of Soviet police.

In Santiago, Chile, a group led by a Palestinian journalist, Fuad Habash, takes over the Jordanian Embassy for eight hours.

In Islamabad, Pakisan, Arab student demonstrators hoist the Palestinian flag over the Jordanian Embassy and occupy it for 24 hours. They withdraw after holding a press conference.

CHINA

China reiterates its staunch support to the Palestinian Revolution against Hussein and reactionary Arab forces.

Spokesman for Interntional Red Cross Committee says the wounded in Amman "are still on the streets."

****

SEPTEMBER 23

Commando Central Committee rejects proposed ceasefire.

Foreign correspondents trapped in Amman arrive in Beirut to report:

"...For all the ferocious onslaught by the King's bedouin soldiers, using everything from artillery to automatic weapons, fedayeen commandos still held a substantial area of the city Wednesday (Sept.23) as well as some outlying districts. The commandos looked fresh and well stocked with ammunition. Many wore Arab headcloths round their faces to ward off the ever growing stench of the dead..."

****

REACTIONS

Palestinians stage strike in occupied Jerusalem to protest against Hussein's fascist regime.

****

-- Italy appeals to all countries involved or interested in the Middle East to avoid unilateral or hasty initiatives.

-- Albania and Democratic Republic of Korea announce full solidarity and support to Palestinian Revolution.

****

SEPTEMBER 23-24

-- Arab heads of state send Numeiry and his team back to Amman.

SEPTEMBER 24

Revolutionaries hold out strongly in Amman and North Jordan, including Irbid. Jordan's fascist premier, Brig. Mohammed Daoud, resigns while in Cairo and disappears to a secret hideout. Numeiry returns to Amman and meets Abu Ammar there.

****

ABU AMMAR

Abu Ammar addresses two messages to revolutionaries and masses lauding their heroic steadfastness and reiterating: "fighting continues and the revolution shall achieve victory."

****

CHINA

Chinese deputy foreign minister voices Peking's firm support for the Palestinian Revolution in fighting back at military attacks by Hussein forces.

****

WATER SHORTAGE

Palestinian Red Crescent appeals to all Arab radio stations to carry statement to people of Amman that it was safe to drink their own urine to survive.

****

SEPTEMBER 25

Revolutionaries continue to thwart attempts by royal troops to subdue Amman and to launch counter-attacks against commando positions and refugee camps in Irbid, north Jordan; Salt, central Jordan; and Madaba, south Jordan. Hussein's bedouin troops also ignore attempted ceasefire and use axes and machine guns to murder wounded patients and medical staff at Amman's Ashrafia Hospital.

ABOU AMMAR

Abu Ammar arrives in Cairo from Amman to confer with Arab heads of state. He arrives with the Arab peace mission headed by President Jaafar Numeiry of Sudan which is trying to negotiate a ceasefire in Jordan.

IN JERUSALEM

Palestinians demonstrate outside Aqsa Mosque in occupied Jerusalem after the Friday prayers calling for the ouster of Hussein.

SEPTEMBER 26

Furious gunfight explodes in Amman. Revolutionaries repulse royalist attacks on Zarka and Irbid.

In Cairo, Sudan's President J. Numeiry exposes at press conference Hussein's plan to liquidate the Palestinian Revolution and the entire Palestinian population of Amman.

Meanwhile, Hussein disbands the military cabinet he appointed Sept.16 and forms a new government headed by a civilian -- Ahmad Toukan.

*****

NIXON AND HUSSEIN

* In Washington, Nixon indicates Jordan will receive arms shipments from the U.S. to replace arms and ammunition lost by Hussein's troops in battling commandos.

* In Albania, an editorial in "Zeri I Popullit" said the Soviets "pose as neutral and make appeals for reconciliation, putting on a par both the aggressors and the Palestinian commandos, who are the victims of aggression.

* In London, hundreds of pro-Palestinian demonstrators clash with police. Eleven, including four girls, are arrested.

* In Berlin, also thousands of young left wing demonstrators, among them Arab workers and students, express solidarity with the Palestinian Revolution in a march through the city lasting several hours.

* In New Delhi, Indians demonstrated outside U.S. and Jordan embassies in protest against US support for Hussein in liquidating Palestinians. The protest is organized by the All-India Students Congress.

* In Paris, 47 people are detained as police breaks up a demonstration in support of the Palestinian Revolution.

SEPTEMBER 27

Bitter fighting continues in Amman as Arab leaders sign accord in Cairo to end the strife in Jordan.

The agreement provides only for the principles of settlement of the Jordan crisis but entrusts a follow-up committee to work out details of a final accord.

Hussein Says Intelligence Misled Him

PARIS, Sept. 25 (R) -- King Hussein was quoted here Friday as saying he had been misled by the Jordanian intelligence service about commando strength and that his personal staff had been infiltrated by Palestinian commandos.

Eric Rouleau, correspondent of the independent Newspaper Le Monde who left Amman Thursday night, quoted the king as saying "I was indignant recently when I learned that my own chauffeur, to whom I entrusted my children was a terrorist.

"He was arrested while he was firing a mortar at my palace. I also just discovered that my cook had important functions in one of the Palestinian organizations."

Rouleau, who was flown out to Beirut Thursday night aboard a Red Cross plane, cabled that he had seen the King several times in the past few days.

In one of their conversations King Hussein asked why he had not defeated the fedayeen more quickly said I have been misled by my intelligence services, probably on purpose.

"Infiltrated by sympathizers or agents of Palestinian organizations, they presented me with an ideal picture of the situation, assuring me that we would subdue the resistance in a few hours."

He said that at the start of military operations he realized that his opponents were well aware of plans prepared by his staff "in case we were obliged to have recourse to a trial of strength."

The king said the state apparatus had been infiltrated from top to bottom by the commandos.

Rouleau said that on Wednesday the king looked confident and optimistic and said he was sure he had won.

But King Hussein was less positive on Thursday when, Rouleau said, he noticed with some bitterness that snipers were reappearing in Amman in areas earlier believed to have been completely cleared.

Rouleau told the King on Thursday that some people believed he could lessen tension by reappointing a civilian government.

Answering the question a few hours before the resignation of Gen Mohammed Da'oud from the Jordan premiership King Hussein told the correspondent: "I do not intend, at least in the foreseeable future, to call on the world of politicians."

حركة التحرير الوطني الفلسطيني
فتح
قوات العاصفة
الشرطة العسكرية

Amateur Radio Enthusiast

LONDON -- While the Jordanian Army was shelling Palestinian Refugee camps in Jordan, King Hussein, amateur radio cuthisiast, made regular contacts with fellow radio "hams" in England, U.S.A. and Angola.

Excercising his hobby, the King, September 17, called the London suburban home of Maurice Margolis and that of Gordo Vine another amateur. He also radioed an American couple, Charles and Mary Crider of Camp Hill Pennsylvania and a fifth "ham" in Angola.

Women Appeal To Troops for Halt of Firing

By STAR CORRESPONDENT

Wailing "Allah Akbar. Allah Akbar (God is great) thundered as Arab women thronged out of Amman's Wahdat refugee camps on Monday to plead with King Hussein's troops to stop their constant pounding of their flimsy shanties with shellfire.

"But the shelling went on." the reverend Elia Khouri, a Palestinian missionary, told a press conference in Beirut.

"The good Samaritan was not there and is not there," he said. "I do not even know when he will be there.

"May I appeal to you for one right that has never been written into any international document -- the right of man to have water," he said.

Khouri, one of a number of medical missionaries who addressed the press conference, said he, his wife, and son lived for five days on a single bottle of water in their home.

During a relaxation of the curfew a British journalist -- Paul Martin of the London Times -- took them to the Intercontinental Hotel and persuaded Red Cross officials to fly them out to Beirut.

Another doctor, who did not give his name, said many of that casualties he was treating in a Beirut hospital had burns which he believed were caused by phosphorus shells.

Dr. Abdel-Hadi Suleiman, who led a Kuwaiti relief mission to Amman, said of eight casualties flown out to Beirut "they only asked for water -- water -- water."

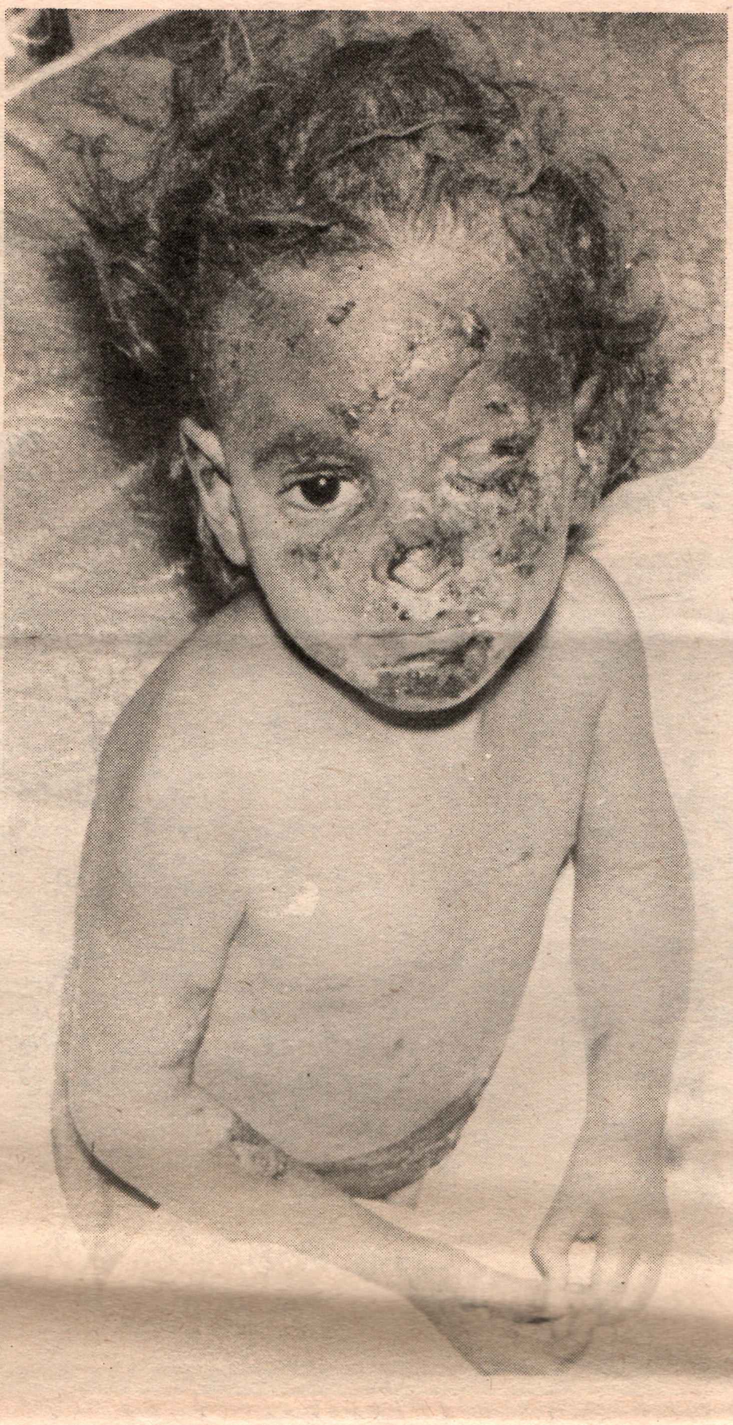
He said the condition of the wounded crammed into the shell-damaged Ashrafiya hospital was very bad.

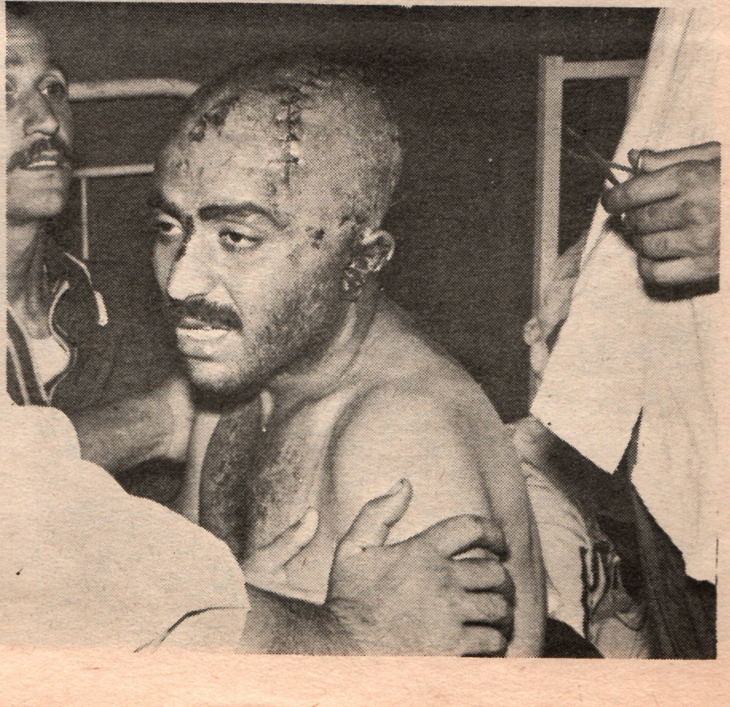
Dr. Suleiman said between 50,000 and 100,000 people in the city of half a million inhabitants had lost their homes.

Disease was expected to spread and another Kuwaiti mission was on its way to Amman Friday night with anti-cholera and tetanus vaccine. A pharmacist whose three-storey house was shelled said he divided his family into groups, putting some in each corner of the room where they sheltered. "If a direct hit was scored, at least some of the family would have survived," he said.

Dr. Ashour Gibril of Libya said his 16-member medical mission was refused entry by the Jordanian authorities but moved into north Jordan from Syria after fighting broke out there. He claimed a Red Crescent car with clear markings was hit by a shell on the Irbid road. The driver was killed and a doctor and nurse wounded.

All the missionaries pleaded for international action to persuade the Jordanian authorities to admit all the relief groups now trying to reach Amman.



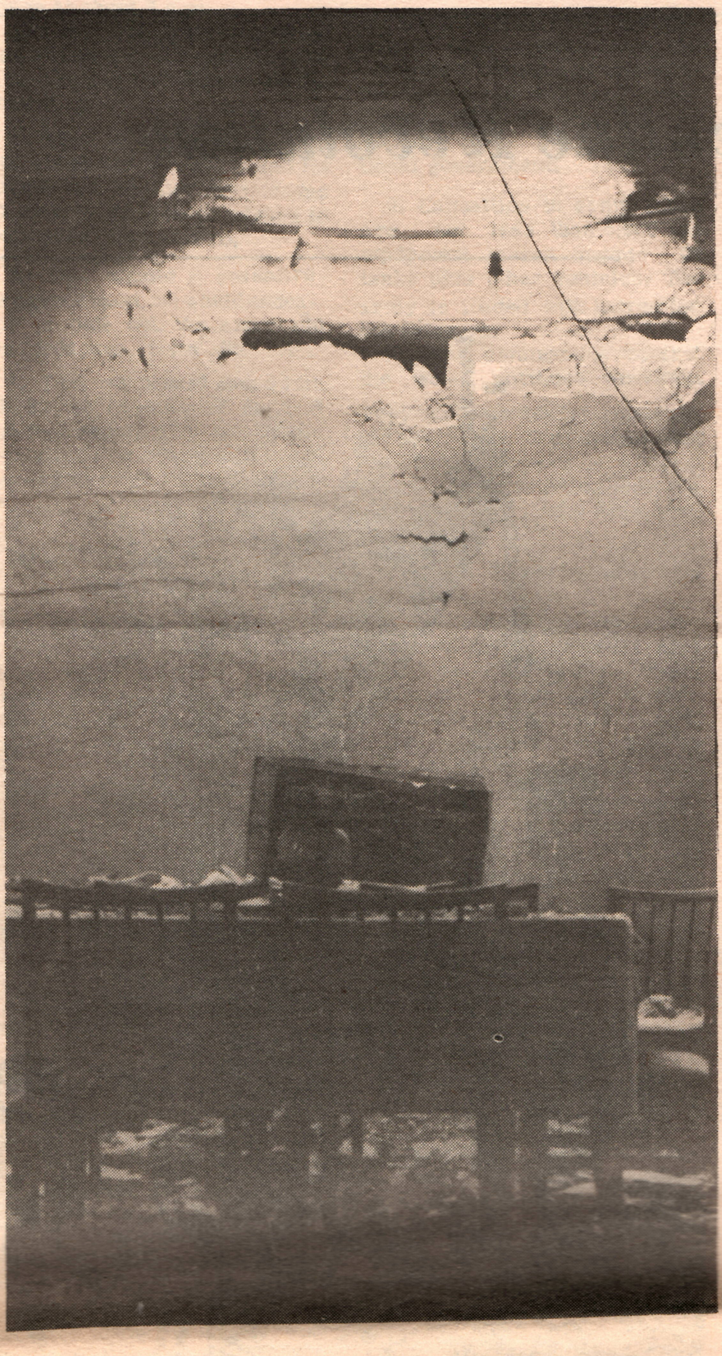


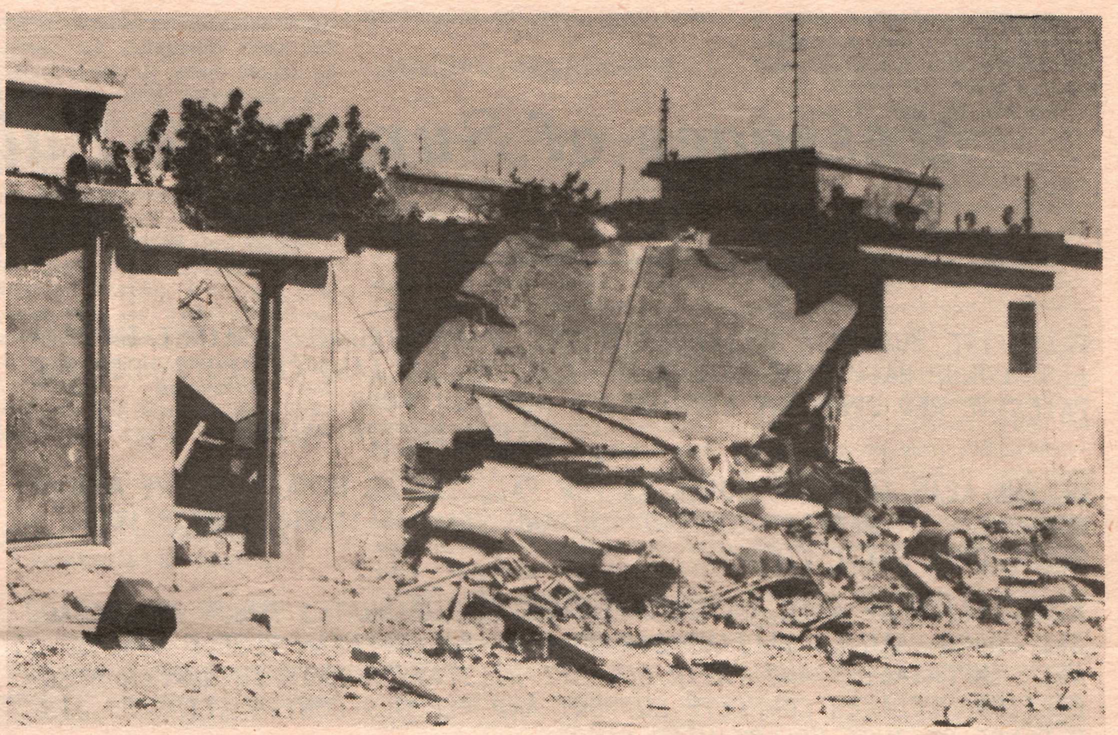
Visit

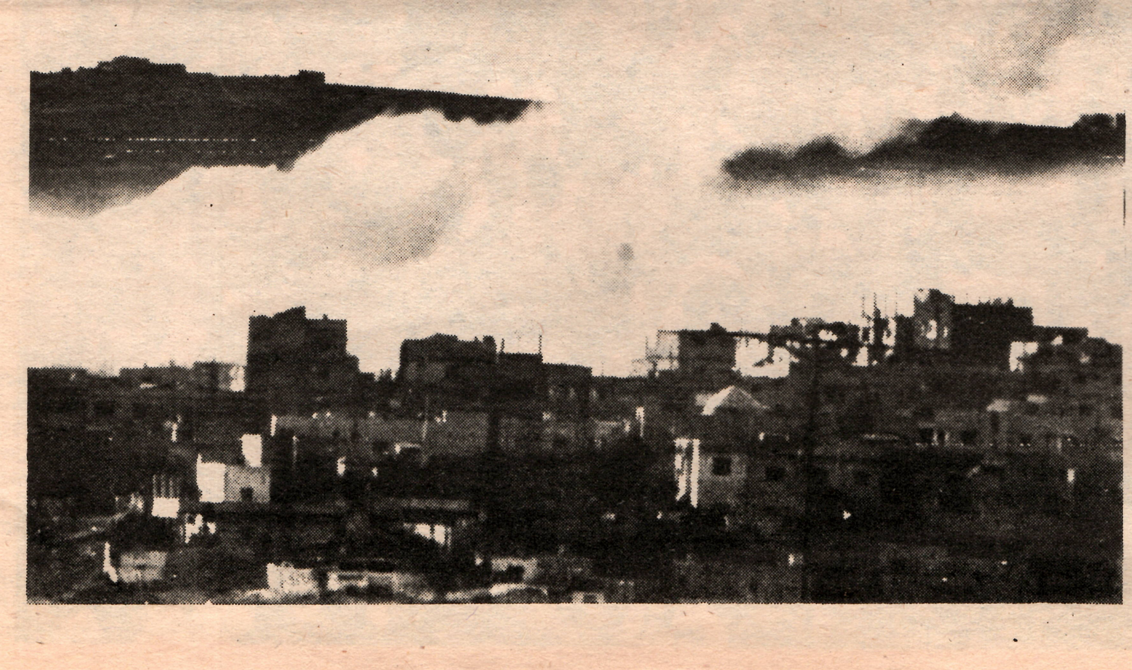
AMMAN — The Deputy Chief of Staff of the North Korean army visited one of Fateh's bases in Jordan on September 12.

The North Korean military chieftain affirmed his country's full support to the Palestinian Revolution and Fateh as its vanguard.

He praised "the stand of the two friendly peoples in the face of imperialism and all surrender and liquidatory solutions."







Messages of Support to Palestine Revolution

PALESTINE BULLETIN HOLLAND SUPPORTS BRAVE STRUGGLE AGAINST IMPERIALIST CONSPIRACY STOP PALESTINE COMMITTEE HOLLAND COLLECTS HELP FOR PALESINE RED CRESCENT REVOLUTION UNTIL VICTORY

OTKER; EDITOR PALBUL

* * *

WE THE ARAB AMERICAN CONGRESS FOR PALESINE ON BEHALF OF THE ARAB COMMUNITY IN DETROIT SUPPORT YOU AND STAND FAITHFULLY WITH YOUR REVOLUTION UNTIL VICTORY

* * *

ASSOCIATION OF ARAB AMERICAN UNIVERSITY GRADUATES POBOX 49 CHICAGO ILL 60690 SALUTES VALIANT STRUGGLE OF PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AGAINST ZIONISM IMPERIALISM AND THEIR CORRUPT MILITARY AGENTS IN JORDAN ASSOCIATION DECLARES COMPLETE SUPPORT AND PLEDGES CONTINUATION OF ITS DEFENSE OF JUST PALESTINIAN CAUSE

CHERIF BASSIOUNI PRESIDENT

* * *

WE SALUTE YOUR HEROIC STRUGGLE SMASH IMPERIALIST PLOT ENTIRE COMMUNITY BEHIND YOU

CANADIAN ARAB FEDERATION PRESIDENT
GEORGE HAGGAR

* * *

HAVE RECEIVED GREAT PREOCCUPATION NEWS MASSACRE COMMITTED BY AMMAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT AGAINST PALESTINIAN PEOPLE STRUGGLING AGAINST IMPERIALISM ZIONISM FOR LIBERATION MOTHERLAND STOP OSPAAAL AND ALL REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS THREE CONTINENTS REITERATE TOTAL SUPPORT YOUR CAUSE AND STRUGGLE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE STOP ENERGETICALLY CONDEMN PLOT AMMAN MILITARY FASCIST GOVERNMENT PUPPET OF IMPERIALISM TO DROWN PALESTINIAN REVOLUTION STOP HAVE CALLED WORLD PROGRESSIVE FORCES GIVE MOST RESOLUTE SUPPORT YOUR CAUSE STOP LONG LIVE PALESTINIAN REVOLUTION AND JUST CAUSE OF ARAB PEOPLES STOP

OSPAAAL EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

* * *

UMEA SWEDISH STUDENT UNION SUPPORTS COMPLETELY HEROIC STRUGGLE OF PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AGAINST FASCISTS IN AMMAN OUR GREATEST RESPECT FOR PALESINIAN MARTYRS PALESTINIAN REVOLUTION WILL WIN REVOLUTION UNTIL VICTORY

10000 STUDENTS IN UMEA SWEDEN
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

* * *

ضال المقاومة من اجل سلطة وطنية في الاردن
حرب التحرير الشعبية طريق

(Continued)

YOUTH OF ITALIAN SOCIALIST PARTY FOR PROLETARIAN UNITY CONDEMN THE CRIMINAL AGGRESSION OF THE JORDANIAN GOVERNMENT AGAINST THE RESISTANCE MOVEMENT AND THE HEROIC JORDANIAN/PALESTINIAN PEOPLE STOP THIS AGGRESSION IS SUPPORTED BY IMPERIALISM AND REACTIONARY ARAB FORCES STOP THE P.S.I.U.P. YOUTH CALL ON ALL YOUNG PROGRESSIVE ORGANIZATIONS TO SUPPORT ACTIVELY THE PALESINIAN RESISTANCE IN ITS STRUGGLE AGAINST ZIONISM, IMPERIALISM AND ARAB REACTION AND TO COORDINATE EFFORTS IN THAT DIRECTION STOP FRATERNAL GREETINGS

SECRETARIAT OF P.S.I.U.P. YOUTH

* * *

YOUR STRUGGLE IS JUST STOP YOU WILL BE VICTORIOUS STOP DOWN WITH THE FASCIST CLIQUE STOP FULL SUPPORT AND MILITANT SOLIDARITY REVOLUTION UNTIL VICTORY

ASSOCIATION OF JUSTICE AND PEACE
FOR PALESTINE IN STRASBOURG

* * *

THE PALESTINIAN REVOLUTION IS ATTACKED FROM SEVERAL SIDES, BUT WE ARE SURE THAT YOUR PEOPLE WILL BE ABLE TO SURMOUNT ALL THE OBSTACLES, BECAUSE YOUR CAUSE IS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE WORLD PROLETARIAN MOVEMENT THAT IS FIGHTING FOR THE OVERTHROW OF IMPERIALISM STOP YOU CAN BE SURE OF THE INCREASING SUPPORT OF THE ITALIAN WORKERS CLASS AND OF THE PROGRESSIVE YOUTH ...

COMITATO DI INFORMAZIONE
"DELFIN MORENO"
MASSA - ITALIA

* * *

THE SECRETARIAT OF THE ITAIAN COMMUNIST PARTY EXPRESSES ITS ACTIVE SOLIDARITY TO THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION AND TO THE WHOLE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE, WISHING THE RESISTance SUCCESS IN REPULSING THE AGGRESSION ...

* * *

THE PALESTINE NATIONAL COMMITTEE (BELGIUM) STRONGLY CONDEMNS THE CRIMES COMMITTED BY HASHEMITE TROOPS ON BEHALF OF THE FASCIST REGIME IN AMMAN BY KING HUSSEIN . . . THE COMMITTEE ALSO PROTESTS AGAINST POLICE PRESSURES WHICH DISRUPTED AN INFORMATION AND PALESTINE-SOLIDARITY GATHERING SCHEDULED TO BE HELD TONIGHT (SEPT. 18) IN BRUSSELS.

* * *

THE JORDANIAN ARMED FORCES ARE ENGAGED IN THE PROCESS OF A SYSTEMATIC DESTRUCTION OF THE PALESTINIAN RESISTANCE, TAKING THE RISK OF A GENERAL MASSACRE OF PALESTINIANS ... THE UNDERSIGNED (STAFF MEMBERS OF TEMOIGNAGE CHRETIEN) CONDEMN THE POLICY OF THE JORDANIAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT WHICH ATTEMPTS TO LIQUIDATE A POPULAR MOVEMENT WHICH NEITHER ZIONISM NOR EXILE WERE ABLE TO ANNIHILATE.

* * *

THE NATIONAL SECRETARIAT OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF SOLIDARITY WITH THE PALESTINIAN RESISTANCE AND THE ARAB PEOPLES:

REALIZES, THAT AFTER ACCEPTING THE ROGERS PLAN, THE JORDANIAN REACTIONARY CIRCLES FORMED A MILITARY-FASCIST CABINET.

DENOUNCES, THIS NEW SERIOUS PROVOCATION AIMING TO SMASH THE PALESTINIAN RESISTANCE IN A BLOODBATH.

APPEALS TO ALL JUSTICE-LOVING PEOPLES TO EXPRESS THEIR SOLIDARITY TO THE PALESTINIAN FIGHTERS WHO ARE STRUGGLING FOR HUMANE OBJECTIVES -- PARTICULARLY THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SECULAR AND DEMOCRATIC PALESTINIAN STATE WHERE JEWS, MOSLEMS, CHRISTIANS AND ATHEIRSTS COULD LIVE FREELY AND AS EQUALS.

An Open Letter To My Palestinian Comrades

Dear Comrades:

I would first like to thank you for giving me the opportunity to live among you, learn from you, and love you. My short stay with you was one of the most rewarding experiences of my life. It had such an effect on me, that my return to your midst is inevitable. In fact, I intend to return as soon as history will permit me.

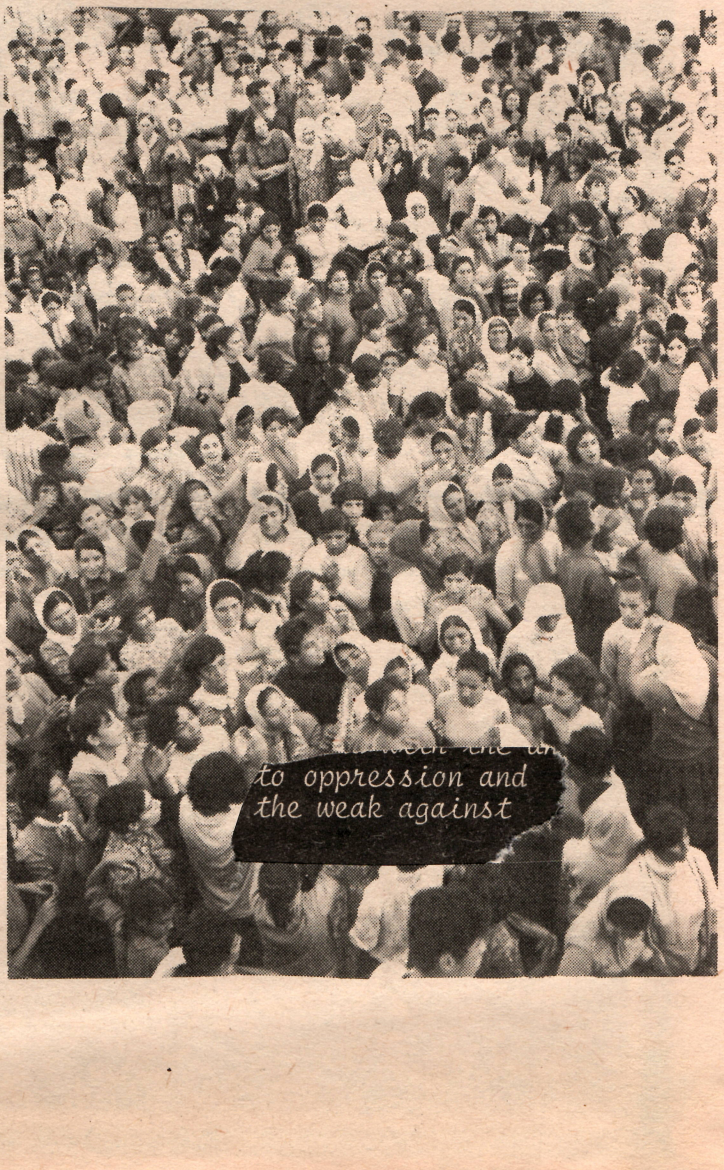
There were many things that I found impressive. But, I believe the thing I found most impressive, was the tremendous amount of unity you possess. History has shown us that there is no force, however formidable, that a united people cannot overcome. United spider webs can stop a lion. This is why I strongly believe that you, as members of an historical force, will not only enforce history, but will expedite it as well, by driving the Zionists and their imperialist supporters from your homeland. I too say Baladi! Baladi!

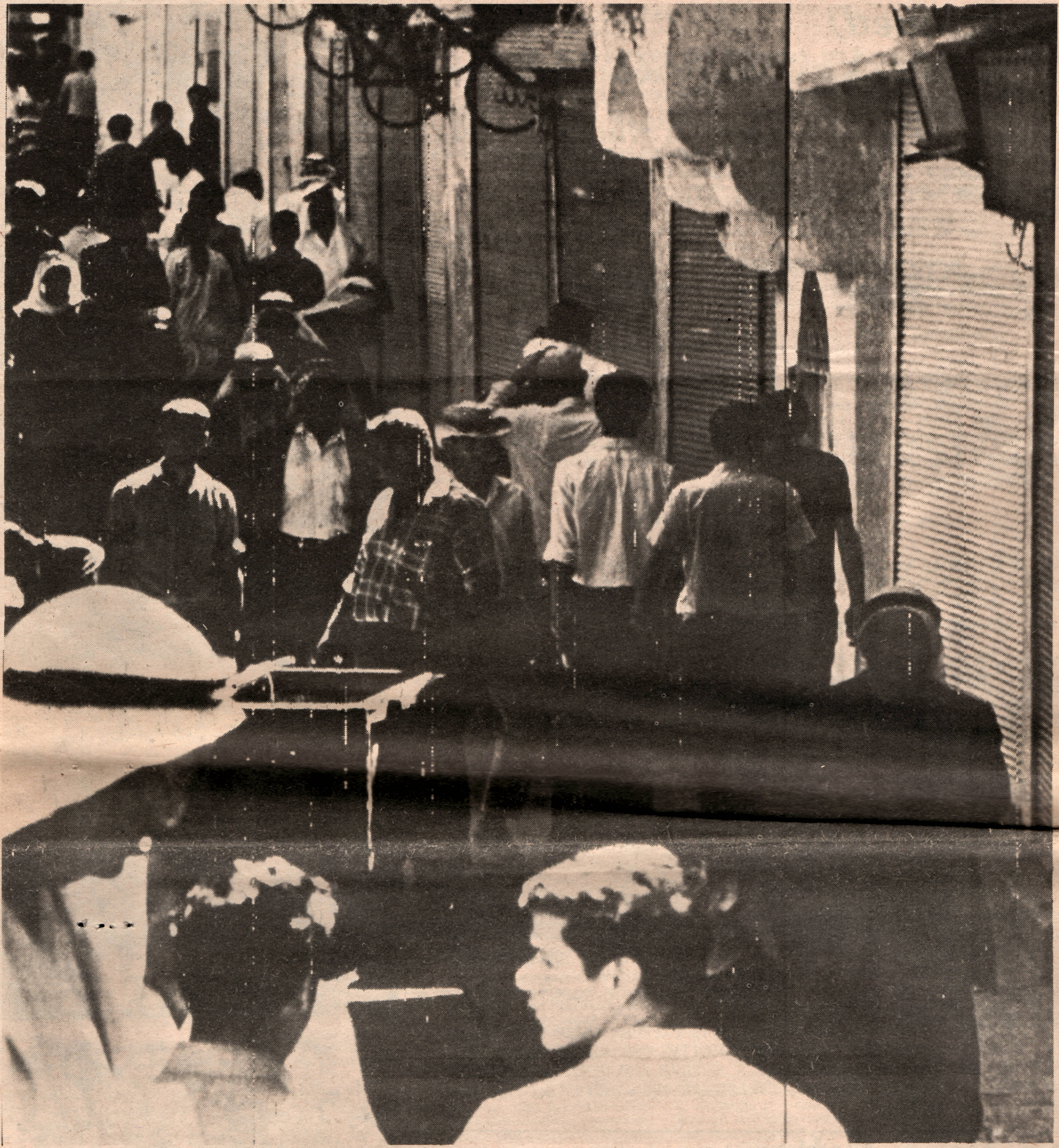
History looks upon you as world revolutionary leaders. Leadership means everything -- PAIN, BLOOD, DEATH. And as true leaders you have endured all these. I know that because of the position that I have taken, and because of my relationship with you, there will be many out to either incarcerate or kill me. But, I refuse to concern myself with these potentialities, for I realize a revolutionary fails only if he submits. And I say as you have said: YES to revolution, NO to submission.

Once again I say thank you, and hope that you will always keep in mind that world peace is not possible without the complete liquidation of colonialism and the total liberation of peoples everywhere. The indivisibility of peace is staked upon the indivisibility of freedom. I hope to be with you again soon.

I remain.

Yours in Freedom,
PATRICK X. AGO
Black Freedom Fighter





PRESS COLLECT=APPHO LONDON(TLV:2)JERUSALEM.SEPT.23(A
ARAB MERCHANT'S CLOSE THEIR SHOP'S AND GO ON STRIKE
ARAB OLD CITY TODAY IN SYMPATHY WITH ARAB GUERRILLAS
FIGHTING KING HUSSEIN'S TROOPS IN JORDAN.
(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEPHOTO)BC.23/9/70.LIPCHITZ/STF

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